ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 1. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1855. WHOLE NO. 303.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe, but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco, wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

"Small Stores" and "Candles"—1855-1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,

May 8, 1855.

Proposals, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 7th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, viz:

Boxes, shaving	Combs, coarse
Brushes, shaving	Combs, fine
Brushes, scrubbing	Grass for hats
Brushes, shoe	Jack-knives
Brushes, clothes	Razors, in single case
Buttons, navy vest	Razor straps, Orway's
Buttons, navy medium	Scissors
Buttons, navy coat	Spoons
Buttons, dead-eye	Blacking, boxes of
Beeswax, in 1-4-lb. cakes, pure	

Cotton, spools of No. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts

Handkerchiefs cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to 1-8 inch

Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, drill-eyed, betweens

Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece, width, 1 1-2 inch; texture, 14 by 21 to 1-8 inch

Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.

Silk, sewing, blue black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound

Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality

Tape, white linen, 5 yards in length 1-2 inch wide; texture, 8 by 9 to 1-5 inch

Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, 1-3 inch wide

Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-16 diameter

Mustard seed, American brown

Pepper, black, Malabar

Pepper, red American

Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper

Corks for bottles best quality.

Mustard seed and pepper, in the raw state, and bottles and corks, are to be delivered at New York only.

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy-five pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 40,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard sterine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length, six candles No. 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87-100; melting point not to be less than 145 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27. The candles to be delivered in good boxes, containing about 31 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles must be of good quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval services for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the port.

THE ATTENTION OF BIDDERS IS CALLED TO THE SAMPLES AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES REQUIRED, AS, IN THE INSPECTION BEFORE RECEPTION, A JUST BUT RIGID COMPARISON WILL BE MADE BETWEEN THE ARTICLES OFFERED AND THE SAMPLES AND CONTRACT, RECEIVING NONE THAT FALL BELOW THEM; AND THEIR ATTENTION IS ALSO PARTICULARLY DIRECTED TO THE ANNEXED JOINT RESOLUTION, IN ADDITION TO THE ACT OF THE 10TH AUGUST, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies, and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranted and the amount for which he may contract for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorized to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

APPROVED 27 March, 1854.

May 24, 1855. 300—4w.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Whereas John Brown of said county has been acting as an Officer to wind up his business, from November, 1854, until April Court at Asheville, 1855, and then and there I did dismiss him the said Brown, and forbid him acting as an Officer in any way; this is to inform the public that I do not intend to be held accountable for his acts in any way.

R. P. MERRELL, Sh'ff.

June 4th, 1855. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS;

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL, ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855.

Five Cents Reward!

The above reward, but no thanks, will be given to any one who will deliver to me a bound boy by the name of William Ward. Said boy was bound to me by the County Court of Madison county, and is about 19 years of age. He left me in April last. All persons are forbidden to employ him.

BERRY DUCK.

June 7, 1855. 3t

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.

Feb. 8, 1855.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call.

J. M. BLAIR.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks, cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe, thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD,

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 14, 1855.

☞Hon. T. L. Clingman will address the citizens of Henderson at Lankford's Store, on Saturday the 30th of June, it being the Saturday immediately preceding Henderson Court.

The election in this District is near at hand. The candidates in the field. The Hon. T. L. Clingman and L. B. Carmichael are the gentlemen. The former was brought out—by whom? By himself, versus the wishes of the people, as will be demonstrated in August next; while Mr. Carmichael was put forward, by a Convention, composed of the friends of the great *Protestant, Home* Party.

We take the above tit bit from the last Spectator. "By whom," asks the writer, was Mr. Clingman "brought out?" and proceeds to answer "by himself, versus the wishes of the people." Mr. Clingman, in obedience to the expressed wishes of many of the citizens of the District, and in accordance with a right which every citizen enjoys, is before the people for re-election. We believe it has not for some years been customary to nominate candidates for Congress in this District by Conventions. Col. Gaither was not the nominee of a Convention two years ago—he was "brought out by himself," and the writer of the paragraph from the Spectator voted for him. Mr. Clingman has but little confidence in cliques, caucusses, and conventions. He believes that the people are competent to select their own law-makers, without the intervention or assistance of a Convention or caucus of politicians. He serves the people—he believes in their capacity for self-government, and to the *people*, and the *people* alone, he looks for a decision in his case.

But who nominated Mr. Carmichael? This writer says he "*was put forward by a Convention composed of the friends of the great Protestant, Home Party.*" As the writer claims something for Mr. Carmichael on the score of his nomination by what he styles a "Convention," will he be kind enough to answer a few questions which have been more than once propounded by the people. Where did that Convention meet? Of whom was it composed? From whom did the members get the authority to act? Why was not the proceedings, resolutions, &c., published to the world, as is generally the case with Conventions of all kinds? Was it not composed of men sent up here by little Know Nothing lodges, in some cases perhaps, not numbering over ten or a dozen of the voters of a county? Had these little lodges any right to speak for the counties they presumptuously represented? Had the people at large any intimation that such a Convention was to be held, or any hand in selecting the delegates who composed it? Did not that Convention meet with closed doors, and were not the *people* EXCLUDED from it? Was not Mr. Carmichael nominated in the upper room of the Court House at this place, near the hour of midnight, with the doors locked and carefully guarded, the windows closed and every other precaution taken to prevent the *people* from knowing what was going on within? And this is presumptuously called a "Convention!" Yes, it was a Convention—just such a Convention as assembled at Hartford in days of yore, composed of Federalists, who shut out the *people*, and transacted their business in secret. If Mr. Carmichael is entitled to any favor on the score of his nomination, by such a body under such circumstances, we are unable to see the force of the claim. No wonder caucusses and Conventions are odious. They deserve to be, if this is a specimen.

☞We had the pleasure of a visit on Friday last from Rev. A. J. Cansler, Editor of the Carolina Intelligencer, and our old friend Rev. Thomas Stradley. We found Mr. Cansler an intelligent, agreeable and pleasant gentleman, full of animation, and buoyant with hope. He is filling a list of preaching appointments, extending as far as Franklin.—We were glad to hear that the prospects of the Intelligencer were fair for a long and prosperous life. So mote it be.

☞A friend writing from Cane creek, in this county says—"Sammy is doing but a small business out here. He looked thriving for a time, but soon began to grow thin and pale, and now he is scarcely able to make a shadow."

BEAUTIFUL CONSISTENCY!—There are three Know Nothing papers published in Cincinnati, and all of them are Edited by Foreigners! This is a short but very significant commentary upon the honesty and consistency of Know Nothingism!!

Discussions.

Marcus Erwin and A. S. Merrimon, Esqrs., have had two discussions during the last fortnight. The first at Hays' Run, in Madison, the other at Homony, in this county. We suppose Mr. Merrimon did the best he could in a bad cause, but when Mr. Erwin laid bare the deformities of Know Nothingism and exposed its falsehoods, duplicity, and anti-republican character, as no one is better qualified to do than Mark Erwin, no doubt Mr. M. felt that "Sam" was rather a hard case, and that he had been laboring to bolster up a political monstrosity whose days were numbered.

We like these public discussions, where they are conducted as we are informed those between Messrs. Erwin and Merrimon have been, in a courteous and gentlemanly manner. The people desire information, and so strongly are we convinced of the unsoundness of the position of our opponents, that we believe every discussion will hasten the demise of Know Nothingism. It cannot stand fair investigation. It is wrong, and whenever understood, will be so pronounced by the people.

Cherokee.

By a private letter from Cherokee, we learn that the candidates for Congress addressed the people at Murphey last week. The writer informs us that Mr. Carmichael did not come up to the expectations of the members of his party—that they were mortified and chagrined at his effort, and that many of them, after contrasting the two men, had determined to cast off the fetters with which demagogues have sought to bind them, and cast their votes for the talented and fearless defender of the people's rights—Thomas L. Clingman. Mr. Clingman's majority in Cherokee will be greater than it was two years ago.—Mark down this statement, and look at it after the vote comes in.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

A letter from a subscriber and highly prized friend in McDowell, dated June 9th, says: "Some of the Know Nothings claim that the party is 300 strong in McDowell, but from the best information I can get they have not more than half that number; and since we received the news of the Virginia elections, they have cooled off considerable. I do not believe they will be able to swear in any more in this county, and I know of several who say they are coming out before August. This Federal order can do nothing in this county. Many gentlemen of influence are standing boldly against it, and I assure you their blows will be felt. You need not fear 'Sam' in McDowell. His race is run."

SOUR GRAPES!

The Asheville Spectator of last Saturday is down upon some of our advertising customers again. It is a little business, but we excuse it. Drowning men will catch at straws. It reminds us forcibly of the fox and the grapes.

☞The Spectator unbottles its wrath upon Mr. Neely of Henderson for withdrawing from the order of Know Nothings, and very charitably denounces him as "a fool or a knave." Mr. Neely is neither, according to the evidence of those who know him best.—Who is this mighty individual, that dares thus denounce free white men for exercising a liberty secured to them by the laws of the land? By what right does the Spectator presume thus to speak of a respectable citizen? Is this sort of tyranny to be tolerated in a free country? Is a man's character to be blackened and kicked about like a foot ball, to gratify the malice of a band of reckless politicians? We think the leaders of Know Nothingism, before they begin their boasted reform in the politics and religion of the country, had better try to reform the manners and abate the odious intolerance of some of their members.

We do not know Mr. Neely, but have the authority of responsible men for saying that he is a sober, industrious, quiet, and truthful citizen, and that his statements are entitled to the fullest credit.

This bitter denunciation of the Spectator is intended not only as a punishment of Mr. Neely, but is also intended to deter others—of whom there are several just hereabouts on the eve of quitting the party—from coming out openly and speaking their honest convictions. Will freemen be deterred by this popgun abuse from pursuing the course which their judgments tell them is right? We opine not.

LOOK OUT FOR THE MISSIONARIES!

We understand that men have been employed to canvass all the counties in this District—sort of private recruiting officers, who go about each provided with a little Book with a "*Blue River*," administering illegal oaths to the unsuspecting, and swearing them into the order of Know Nothings. We do not know who these missionaries are, but we caution the people against them, be they whom they may. When you see one of these fellows coming, just inform him that you know how to vote without being told, and advise him to go home, go to work, and mind his own business, like a good citizen.

Col. Steptoe refussed to accept the office of Governor of Utah Territory.

☞A writer in the Spectator attempts to make an argument for Know Nothingism, on the ground (falsely assumed) that Free Masonry conceals its objects! Although not seeing the connection between the two societies, or how one can justly be held accountable for the sins of the other, we will state for the information of the writer, who seems to be a genuine *Know Nothing*, that Free Masonry, if we understand anything about it, professes to be, and is, a purely *charitable* and *benevolent* institution, expressly disclaiming any right or desire to influence the *religious* or *political* opinions of its members. Indeed, it could not do either, without a thorough change of its whole character. It was designed to, and does, embrace, men of all nations, creeds, professions, and pursuits. Its grand and primary object was the formation of a universal brotherhood, for the purpose of smoothing the rugged pathway of life by deeds of mercy and benevolence. No sectarian or political feeling ever enters the Halls of Masonry. They are banished, and Masons meet as *men*, and as *brothers* by the ties of a common humanity, each willing to lend his aid to relieve the distressed, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit and minister to the sick, bury the dead, and care for the widow and the orphan. No applicant for object of Masonic bounty is asked of his nativity, his religion, or his politics. But like an Angel of Mercy from the better land, true charity, such as Masonry inculcates, only has to know that *humanity* suffers, and the relief is prompt and cheerful.

These *objects* are not concealed, as the writer in question supposes. These are the *only* objects of Masonry, and they are every where proclaimed to the world. Free Masonry acts upon the Bible doctrine of not suffering the left hand to know what the right hand doeth—she does not pharisee-like, proclaim trumpet-tongued to the world her deeds of mercy. But they may be known, and the best places we know of to find them out, is among the poor, the afflicted, at the bed side of the dying, and in the lowly dwelling of the widow and her fatherless children. Go among these, and it may be the *objects* and the *works* of Masonry will be revealed to your gaze.

TOWN LOCATED.

The people of Madison, at an election held last Thursday, confirmed the location of their county site at Smith & Baird's, on French Broad, by a majority of *three*.

"1864."—According to the New Church Herald, the theory of Dr. Cumming, the eloquent Scotch preacher, is that Christ will come in 1864—that the advent will be what is termed pre-millenial, or, in other words, that Christ will come before the millenium, and the millennial glories will consist of Christ's personal reign on earth for a thousand years.

"A Funeral Discourse, delivered at Foust's Meeting House, Sullivan Co., Tenn., on the Death of Samuel Ambrose Gaines, Son of Rev. S. D. Gaines, in Oct., 1854, and published by request. By Rev. WM. HICKS, of the Holston Conference. Printed at the Herald of Truth Office."

We are indebted to some person, the publisher perhaps, for a copy of a neatly printed pamphlet of 20 pages, bearing the above title. We have not yet had leisure to read it, but intend doing so soon.

DEATH OF MAJ. DUSENBURY.—Telegraphic despatches announce the death, in the far West, of Maj. Dusenbury, Quarter Master in the United States Army. Maj. Dusenbury was a citizen of this State, of Davidson county, we think. His death will be deeply lamented by a large circle of friends in and out of the Army.

ABOLITION AGENT KILLED.—A notorious free negro, named Freeman, an Abolition agent, residing at Alton, Illinois, and engaged in running off slaves from Missouri, was shot and killed by the police of St. Louis, on the 21st instant, while they were capturing a party of negroes, which he was about carrying off.

HARD TIMES.—The annexed extract from a letter dated Upper Red River, Claiborne Parish, La., April 23, 1855, contains startling intelligence. Hope they have had a shower or two before this:—

"Such a state of things never existed here before. As yet the Red river has not been navigable, and not a bale of cotton has been shipped. Thousands and tens of thousands of bales are on the banks of the Upper Red river and its tributaries awaiting a rise. Not only have the people failed to get their cotton off, but as a necessary consequence, no supplies have reached us of any kind. We have no railroad communication, and the people, wealthy though many of them are, are in an alarming state of destitution. Flour is worth $90 per barrel, and not to be had within ninety. Corn is commanding $2 per bushel, and other things in proportion."

NICE PLACE.—The Neuces (Texas) Valley Paper, of the 21st ult., says:

"The week that ended last Saturday night witnessed the reign of Satan in this place.—From the best information before us, there was but one day in the week exempt from blood shed. What a picture is here! In a comparatively small place, containing a population of between two and three thousand souls, six mangled corpses are borne to untimely graves, in as many days.

A Little More Grape!

We publish below the withdrawal from the Know Nothings of Dr. J. S. T. Baird, the Clerk of our Superior Court. Dr. Baird is and always has been a Democrat, and the fact that his name has been freely used to induce other Democrats to join the order, has caused him to make his withdrawal public.

Other gentlemen of standing and respectability, who have been imposed upon by the order, are, we understand, about to leave this dangerous association.

MR. EDITOR—Some three or four months since, when the subject of Know Nothingism was first discussed in this community, and the organization was first introduced into this district, I was very strongly solicited by a friend in whom I had the most implicit confidence, to unite with the new order. Upon a slight examination the avowed principles of the organization would be pretty generally sanctioned by most men, and of some of them I still approve. Without much deliberation I therefore joined the order. I soon found, however, that the *practices* of the new party did not conform to their professions. Those who controll the order did not, as they enjoined upon me when I entered it, lay down their old party preferences and their old party animosities, and they cannot complain of me if I publicly express the belief that so far as I am concerned I can better carry out those of their principles which have any value at all, and still stand upon the Republican Democratic platform where I have ever stood, than I could were I to remain connected with this new scion of the old Federal party. If I had remained in the organization I would have been bound to vote for a man in the present Congressional election for whom I would not have voted under any other circumstances.—Or failing to vote for him, I would have incurred the penalty prescribed by the laws of the order. I wish to reserve to myself the right to vote as I please in any and all elections, without giving to any man or set of men the right to question me for so doing.

For these and various other reasons which are satisfactory to myself, I have withdrawn from the self-styled American Party. I take this method, therefore, of saying to my friends and to all whom it may concern, that I hereby renounce all further connection with the said party, and that I am no longer in any way connected with it.

J. S. T. BAIRD.

Asheville, June 11, 1855.

Extract from a letter dated

"CRAB TREE, Haywood, June 9th.

The so-called Know Nothings are making desperate efforts in this section to entrap the people—but not with the success they pretend. With the aid of your paper, we are likely to prevent them from getting many into their order. Clingman will get some votes here that he never got before, owing to the *bad taste* of the secret order."

WHAT SAYS HENRY CLAY?

Those Whigs who revere the memory and profess to adhere to the principles of the late Henry Clay, will be edified by reading the following. What a contrast it affords to the Know Nothing rant, and absurd attacks upon the class of persons to whom Mr. Clay refers. It is an extract from his celebrated speech in defence of the American system, delivered in the Senate of the United States, Feb. 3, 1832:—

"The honest, patient, and industrious German readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat lands, fills capacious barns, and enjoys in tranquility the abundant fruits which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or of its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism.—The gay, the versatile, the philosophical Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty in our society. But, of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the natives of the Emerald Isle. In some of the visions which have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that Ireland was originally part and parcel of this continent, and that, by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and, drifting across the ocean, it was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same open-heartedness, the same generous hospitality, the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life, characterized the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the Ireland of America; and I have no doubt that, if the current of emigration were reversed and set from America upon the shores of Europe, instead of bearing from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would there find, as every Irish emigrant here finds, a hearty welcome and a happy home."

LAND WARRANTS.

Washington, May 31.

The Pension Office to-morrow will issue 2,000 land warrants under the late law, and continue thereafter to issue them at the rate of 200 per day.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, June 4.

The deaths here this week have amounted to five hundred, including two hundred and seventy-five from cholera.

WHAT'S UP?—The Carolina Watchman still keeps the Guion flag flying. It is evident that the nomination of Col. Stowe does not meet with entire approbation in the Know Nothing ranks, and we shall not be surprised to see an effort made to crowd him off the track.

Apropos to this, we understand that Jas. A. Caldwell Esq. will be out for Craige, in preference to a Know Nothing.

There is trouble in the camp evidently, and the 3d, or Union, degree is needed for home consumption.—*Hokeville Express.*

TWELVE HUNDRED WATCHMAKERS.—The Houston *Telegraph* states that 1200 Swiss watchmakers will compose part of the new colony which Mons. Considerant is about to establish in the neighborhood of Dallas, Texas. They will carry on the watch-making business on an extensive scale.

Mr. Stephens and the Know Nothings.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has written a letter to Thos. W. Thomas, Esq., in which, after declining to be a candidate to represent his district in the next Congress, he enters into a full exposition of his views of the "objects, purposes and principles" of the Know Nothing order, which he utterly repudiates and condemns in the most unqualified terms. The letter is very long, making upwards of four columns in the Augusta papers. We have only room at present for a brief extract. Mr. Stephens says:

I am at present, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, literally one of the people. I hold no office nor seek any, and as one of the people I shall speak to you and them on this, and on all occasions, with that frankness and independence which it becomes a freeman to bear towards his fellows. And in giving my views of "Know Nothingism," I ought, perhaps, to premise by saying, and saying most truly, that I really "know nothing" about the principles, aims or objects of the party I am about to speak of—they are all kept secret—being communicated and made known only to the initiated, and not these until after being first duly pledged and sworn. This, to me, is a very great objection to the whole organization. All political principles, which are sought to be carried out in legislation by any body or set of men in a republic, in my opinion ought to be openly avowed and publicly proclaimed.

Truth never shuns the light, nor shrinks from investigation—or at least it ought never to do it. Hiding places, or secret coverts, are natural resorts for error. It is, therefore, a circumstance quite sufficient to excite suspicion against the truth to see it pursuing such a course. And in republics, where free discussion and full investigation by a virtuous and intelligent people are allowed, there never can be any just grounds to fear any danger, even from the greatest errors either in religion or politics. All questions, therefore, relating to the government of a free people ought to be made known, clearly understood, fully discussed, and understandingly acted upon. Indeed, I do not believe that a republican government can last long where this is not the case. In my opinion no man is fit to represent a free people who has any private or secret objects or aims that he does not openly avow, or who is not ready and willing at all times, when required or asked, candidly and truthfully to proclaim to the assembled multitude not only only his principles, but his views and sentiments, upon all questions that may come before him in his representative capacity. It was on this basis that representative government was founded, and on this alone can it be maintained in purity and safety. And if any secret party shall ever be so far successful in this country as to bring the government in all its departments and functions under the baneful influence of its control and power, political ruin will inevitably ensue.—No truth in politics can be more easily and firmly established, either by reason or from history, upon principle or authority, than this. These are my opinions candidly expressed.

For the News.

MR. ATKIN:—In looking over the Spectator a week or two since, I was much surprised at the contents of a little article, written from Little Ivy by a little Mr. "*One* of Them." I am sufficiently acquainted with several would-be leaders in that band of brotherly-love, united for the purpose of cherishing those principles of midnight secrecy handed down to them from divisions of more antiqte date and propagated in this section by some aspirants for office, to know that they will not scruple, even at the expense of truth, to spread the swell-head epidemic now raging in some places to a fearful extent. I assure you the disease is neither virulent nor contageous in this county, but is entirely local, and like all mushroom growths, will have but an evanescent existence. It is not my intention to discuss Know Nothingism, in this article, but to set the public mind right, with regard to this section. Mr. "One of Them" gives quite a glowing description of "Sam's" introduction here, and would have the public to believe that the wave of his popularity is about to overwhelm all within its reach. In speaking of the event the stream of his eloquence flows along so uninteruptedly, it almost reminds one of that of Demosthenes, but "a pebble in the streamlet scant has turned the course of many a river," and we will see if we cannot turn his in the right channel. Madam Rumor informs us, that patriotic young "Sam" paid this section the long looked for visit some few weeks since; and put up for the night (or part of it) in the neighborhood of a black smith shop, store, and stable. Which tenement he occupied during his sojourn, the deponent saith not. It is not probable that he chose the shop however, if there was any fire in the furnace, as light is his detestation. Mr. "One of Them" would create the impression that every man that can read or at least two-thirds of the whole belong to the Order of the Dark Lanterns.

Now Mr. "One of Them" toe the mark.—If it is your intention to gull the public with any such inference, you represent that which we undoubtedly believe, and you know to be false, at any rate you do not specify what settlement you intend us to judge by, so I take my own as a criterion, and I assure you that if you assert that every intelligent sound thinking man in my (our) neighborhood has been seized with the wild spirit of Know Nothing fanaticism, you assert that which is untrue and entirely without foundation. The mere idea of all the intelligent, sound minded thinking men of this end of Madison county, being humbugged by that hypocritical zeal for protestantism, manifested by the would-be leaders of the Little Ivy clan of Know Nothings, is an absurdity in itself laughable and preposterous. Come sir, two-thirds of fifty in a neighborhood. I doubt very much if there be that many in the county. Admit it to be so, you have one-third of a member among your clan and you must be that man. Set out in political life with a better intention, and when you write again let it be something different from a heterogeneous mass of humbuggery and deception.

Ever your close watcher,

FAIR PLAY.

Little Ivy, June 10th, 1855.

If you open not your door to the devil, he goes away.

EXCHANGING WIVES.

A REMARKABLE TRANSACTION AT THE SOUTH.—A late number of the Eastern Clarion published at Paulding, Miss., gives an account of a swap negotiated in that vicinity by two of his subscribers, and vouches for the truth of the story. The chattles which changed owners were nothing less than the wives of the parties who were on the eve of emigrating as they eventually did, the one to Alabama, and the other to Texas. The Clarion refrains from giving the real names of the faithful Benedicts, and calls them "Obadiah" and "Dick" but records the circumstances of the transaction—how they went into the woods, sat down on a log, and entered upon the business; how they came near spoiling the trade because Obe's wife was a "younger critter by a dozen years;" and how after much chaffering the difference was finally equalized by the generous proposal of Dick to give in the way of boot, "a cow and calf, two goats, an old gun, and an ox bell." The respective children of the two mothers remained with their respective fathers, and their strangely acquired step-mother followed them to the States of their adoption.

DISTRESS.—Every newspaper that comes to our table records the great distress, want, and poverty of the poorer classes of our country. Right here in the fruitful commonwealth of Alabama, starvation and wretchedness has invaded the homes of our people. Witness, for instance, the appeal to Gov. Winston made by the citizens of Randolph county, and there is scarcely a county in the State at this time in which there is not real pinching poverty, and in some places actual starvation. At home, in our midst, the county of Marshall, hitherto blessed with plenty, instances of this deplorable character have occurred. Our Poor House already begins to tell a tale of distress. But we hope the present prospect of the crops will afford some relief to these afflictions.—*Guntersville (Ala.) Eagle.*

WORKS OF DANIEL BAKER, D. D.—From the Statistical Reports of the Churches at the Spring Session of the Presbytery of South Carolina, we find that—not including many who have joined Churches not represented at this meeting—four hundred and ninety-one members have been added to the Church within the bounds of that Presbytery during the past year.

This is a larger number than usual (if we remember correctly) which may be attributed, in part at least, to the succession of protracted meetings held by Dr. Baker during last summer and fall.

Not only was Dr. Baker instumental in building up the Presbyterian Church; his charitable ministrations were the happy means of many others being added to Churches of the different Denominations. How incalculable the good that has been done our State through his instrumentality. Long after he has been forgotten will the effects of his great work in our midst be felt.

If there is one man to whom more than another, our people are indebted, that man is Danil Baker.—*Spartanburg Express.*

QUEER NOTION.—In Clay county, Indiana, where the prohibitory liquor law goes into effect the 12th of June, two hundred citizens, temperate men, have determined to get drunk on that day, by way of asserting their opposition to it.

FRESHET AND MURDER.—We are indebted to a friend for the following items: "Much damage was done to the bottom and hill-side crops in Davie county by the late rain, falling heavy with little cessation for two days and nights, the water courses quite high and generally impassable. Near Smith Grove a bridge was wrecked and a saw mill displaced; and Gaither's mill-dam, near Mocksville, was reported washed away."

"At a shooting match in Iredell county, a man named Troutman was severely, if not fatally, stabbed with a knife, by a man named McEwen, who was promptly arrested and is now in jail awaiting the result. McEwen had been drinking."—*Hokeville Express.*

WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.—Willis Kelly promised to take Nancy C. Servoss to his home and heart, but as he failed to fulfil the contract, the fair lady instituted a suit against him and recovered $3,500 damages for loss of time in courting, and the wear and tear of affection. The case was tried in Lyons, Wayne county. Kelly will be less attentive to "Miss Nancys" in future, and devote himself to some less expensive "Servoss."

Yes, and if he dont, he will be very apt to be served in precisely the same fashion again. This promiscuous flying around dimity without fixed intention of following out the classic maxim, go in lemons if you *are* squeezed, is not to be endured. It is a violation of an inalienable right of the aforesaid dimity, and should be discouraged by all means.—*South Side Democrat.*

A MODEL COUNTY.—The Greensborough *Patriot* states the remarkable fact that though one of the oldest counties in the State, there has never been a conviction for murder nor a person hanged, within the limits of Randolph county.

LIEUT. GENERAL SCOTT.—This gallant officer we notice by a recent paragraph in the Columbia South Carolinian, has recovered from the disease he contracted in Mexico, and which so long troubled him. He is still a noble looking soldier.

STEAMBOAT BURNT—LOSS OF LIFE.—St. Louis, June 2.—The steamer Keystone State, bound hence for Peoria, Illinois, was burnt to the water's edge, on the Lower Mississippi, and is a total loss. Five persons perished in the flames, and a number were injured.

HILLING CORN.—Hilling corn is an attempted substitute for deep plowing. If corn land is plowed deep, there is no need of hilling. The roots will strike down, instead of stopping at a hard-pan, and waiting for more low earth, in the form of hilling, to be put over them. By deep plowing you give the roots a chance to go down, and they will go as deep as nature requires; without having the earth piled over them. Never disturb the roots by plowing after the tenth of July.—*Farmer.*

DAMAGES FOR A DOG BITE.—At the present term of the Supreme Court in Springfield, Mass., Lucinda C. Nevers, of Longmeadow, recovered $5,249 34 of Samuel C. Booth, for injuries sustained by the bite of defendant's dog.

LIGHT WANTED.—Who were the delegates that nominated Messrs. Shepard, Reid, Paine, Reade, and Carmichael for Congress? Who appointed these delegates? Were they not appointed *in rooms with closed doors, at night*, and by men who are sworn to proscribe and prosecute, and to *keep secret* their proceedings?

It is stated that a majority of the delegates in the Louisburg Council were "formerly" Democrats. We deny it. Let us have the proof—*the people want light!*

There can be no security for public liberty under a system which operates *in the night*, and by which men are selected to control our laws. If the principles and objects of this order be good, why discuss them with closed doors? If the light be pure and genial, why hide it under a bushel? We repeat, *the people want light!—Standard.*

THE RAILROAD.—The "*Republican Banner*" Salisbury, says: "The Railroad Bridge is now completed and the cars running across it. The timber is laid down as far as Lexington; the hands will now go ahead and will soon have the Road finished to that place."

The Buffalo Courier says that fifty thousand dollars worth of stock of the Niagra Falls Suspension Bridge Company was sold a few days since at a premium of 60 per cent. This bridge is decidedly the greatest work of art in this country, if not in the world.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—Tom Thumb, the celebrated little great man, was married at Webster, on Thursday last, to a Miss Vinton, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. An attempt was made to keep it from the public, but somehow it leaked out through some of the company, who were a little indiscreet after imbibing pretty freely of Heidseick, which Dr. Kirkham had provided for the occasion.—*Boston Herald.*

THE SABBATH.—On the influence of the Sabbath, Dr. Dwight observed.

Where no Sabbath is there is no religion. But for this day, earthly things would have engrossed all our thoughts. Honor, wealth and pleasure are the real syrens which charm mankind to shipwreck and death. To their songs the ear of man is by nature attuned, and the heart beats in response. But for this day, the world, as a canker, would rust, corrupt, and consume all the disposition to piety, all hopes of heaven. The soul would be benumbed—religion would die—God would be forgotten—the death of Christ would be vain—mankind would cease to be saved—and heaven would fail of her destined inhabitants. How desolate the prospect! How strongly would this world resemble the regions of final despair!"

There is a letter in the Cleveland Post-office directed as follows:

"To the big red faced Butcher,
With a large wart on his nose,
Cleveland,
Ohio.'

The clerks expect a licking when they deliver the letter.

TELEGRAPHIC.—When it was first reported that Professor Morse had succeeded in conveying intelligence between Baltimore and Washington, through the wires of the Magnetic Telegraph, one old *savan*, who had been a school-master, and a member of the Legislature, gave it as *his* opinion that the report was 'a humbug.' In fact from his knowledge of 'astronomy,' he said he *knew* the thing could not be done! Shortly after, O'Reilly's men were seen setting the poles directly by the old man's dwelling. One day, he joined the crowd who were witnessing the operation of stretching the wire. Upon being asked what he thought of the matter *then*, he hesitated a moment—assuming an air of importance—and then replied: 'Well, gentlemen, while in the Legislature, I gave the subject considerable attention, and after much investigation and reflection, I have come to the conclusion *that it may answer very well for small packages, but will never do for large bundles—never!*"—*Knickerbocker.*

APPROPRIATE NAME.—Most of the marriage ceremonies in Appleton, Wisconsin, are performed by the Rev. Mr. Yocum.

WAR AND LOVE.

War and love, are strange compeers,
War sheds blood, and love sheds tears;
War has spears, and love has darts,
War breaks heads, and love breaks hearts.

MARRIED.

At Mount Alta, Cherokee county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. H. Linebaugh, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, (Athens, Ga.) Dr. James F. Cain, of Hillsborough, to Miss Julia, only daughter of Dr. Samuel Tate.

On the 27th ult., by John Lanning, Esq., Mr. Peter Owen to Miss Mary M. Jenkins.—All of Buncombe, and all for Clingman.

J. A. W.

On the 18th ult., by W. R. Murray, Esq., Mr. Francis M. Frady to Miss Tabitha Jordan—all of Buncombe.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Alfred Yearly to Miss Elizabeth Robeson, of Rutherford.

On the 22d ult., by the same, Mr. Hampton Owenby to Miss Lydia Saunders—of Buncombe.

On the 24th ult., Mr. Jackson Farmer to Miss Elizabeth Rogers—of Madison.

DIED,

In this town, on the 29th ult., JOHN KNOX, infant son of Mr. S. G. Kerr, aged 10 months.

In this town, on the 5th inst., of Flux, JULIA, daughter of Mr. Jackson Barnett, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In this town, on the 8th inst., MARY REBECCA, daughter of Mr. James Smith, aged 1 year and 7 months.

In this town, on the 9th inst., of Flux, Mr. JOEL L. TERRELL, aged about 22 years, late of Rutherfordton.

R. DON WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1855.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mass.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,600	2,400
At Gosport, Va.	1,400	1,200
	5,400	4,800

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the 1st day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces, and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Abe's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, viz. one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the yard, when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork, will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by some 'sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them with a drawing of the barrel, on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 8846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district judge, United States district attorney, or navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 14, 1855. 303—4w.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis
vs.
Elizabeth Davis.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

Attention!

The members of the Asheville Company are ordered to meet in Asheville on Saturday the 16th of June, at which time an election for Officers will take place. June 14.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

H. T. Burnett
vs.
Nancy Burnett.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B. Shooler
vs.
Eliza Shooler.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch
vs.
Elizabeth Welch.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000 Beaver	Skins,
1,000 Otter	"
10,000 Coon	"
10,000 Gray Fox	"
10,000 Red Fox	"
10,000 Black Fox	"
10,000 Wild Cat	"
20,000 Mink	"
50,000 Opossum	"
50,000 Rabbit	"
50,000 Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.

THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2.

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.

January 4. 1855. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Masonic Celebration.

The members of Catawba Valley Lodge, No. 100, A. Y. M., will celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 26th June, in the town of Morganton. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. E. J. Meynardie.

The public generally, and all Masons in regular standing, respectfully invited to attend.

A. MYERS,
J. C. S. McDOWELL,
R. DON WILSON,
Committee.

May 3, 1855. 6w

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.
Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.
Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equipt't, &c.,
May 16, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock p. m., of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1856. Class No. 3—the whole by the 15th May, 1856. Class No. 8—the whole by the 20th July, 1856. The remaining classes to be delivered—one-fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, 1856, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1856, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article.—Class No. 9 and all following, additional quantities of all articles named therein must be delivered on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau or commandant of the yard.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application *postage stamps* to insure their transmission, but applications to the bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I,———, of———State of———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 16th May, 1855.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at , or to for signature and certificate.

Date (Signature.)

(*The schedules which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of——, in the State of——, and——of——, in the State of——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of——for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case said———shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said———and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A. B. / C. D.

(Date.)
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash and cypress. No. 11, black walnut and cherry. No. 12, locust and cedar. No. 13, white ash oar and hickory bars. No. 14, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nail. No. 18, bar iron and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oil. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, fire wood. No. 37, oakum.

CHARLESTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, Yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 6, yellow pine beams. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, white oak boards and butts, ash, cypress. No. 11, black walnut and cherry. No. 12, locust. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 15, black spruce. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes, nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap, tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35 stationery. No. 36, fire wood. No. 37, oakum.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash, cypress, white oak boards and butts. No. 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 12, locust. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 14, white oak staves and heading. No. 15, black spruce. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead, zinc, tin.—No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass.—No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 3, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap, tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, firewood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash and white oak plank and boards. No. 13, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, black spruce. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails.—No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes.—No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, tallow, oil, soap. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, firewood. No. 37, oakum.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash, cypress, white oak boards, and butts. No. 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes, nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin.—No. 21, hardware. No. 22, pig iron. No. 23, paints, oils, &c. No. 24, flax canvas.—No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 34, oil, soap, tallow, &c, No. 35, ship chandlery. No. 5, stationery. No. 36, firewood. No. 37, oakum. No. 38, tank and galley, or comboose iron. No. 39, chain iron. No. 40, ingot copper.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock timber. No. 6, yellow pine beams. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash, cypress, elm. No. 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 12, locust. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 15, black spruce. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 18, bar iron, and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 22, pig iron. No. 23, paints, oils, &c. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine.—No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap, tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, firewood. No. 37, oakum.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

Class No. 1, white oak plank stock logs.—No. 2, white oak plank. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils, &c. No. 35, stationery.

May 31, 1855. 301—4w.

Hack For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a new Hack, neat and substantial.
GEORGE MILLER.
May 31, 1855.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

BLANK WARRANTS
For Sale at this Office.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings; pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, guot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohutah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MURDER!!!

$250 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.
March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.
Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.
March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.
Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.
Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
April 6.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From El Dorado, by Beaver Ruin, Three creek, Scottsville, La., Franksville, Tiger creek, and Horner to Minden.

From El Dorado, by Mount Holly, Calhoun, and Dorcheat, to Lewisville.

From El Dorado, by Champagnolle, Wilmington, Gravel Ridge, Lanark, Warren, Montonga, Monticello, and Cut Off, to Bartholomew.

From El Dorado, by Hillsboro' and Cherry Ridge, to Farmersville.

From El Dorado, by Lisbon and Buffalo, to Camden.

From Elizabeth, by Jacksonport, Kenyon, Clover Bend, and Powhatan, to Smithville.

From Elizabeth, by Coleraine, Santa Fe, Oak Ridge, Lorado, and Walcott. to Gainesville.

From Elizabeth to Wolcott.

From Evansville, by Flint and Tahlequah, to Fort Gibson.

From Fayetteville, by Hiloche to Maysville.

From Fayetteville to Boon's Grove.

From Fayetteville, by Boon's Grove, to Carrollton.

From Fair Forest, by Relf's Bluff, Montonga, Monticello, Lacy, Fountain Hill, Hamburg, and Elen, to Bastrop, La.

From Fair Play, by Clift's Mills, to Owensville.

From Fair Play to Hot Springs.

From Fort Gibson, by Creek Agency, Micco, and Fort Washita, to Fort Arbuckle.

From Fort Smith to Donna Anna, on the Rio Grande.

From Fort Smith, by Jenny Lind, Hodge's Prairie, Black Jack, and Tumlinsonville, to Waldron.

From Fort Smith, by James' Fork, Sugar Loaf, Chocoville, and Black Jack, to Tumlinsonville.

From Fort Smith, by Choctaw Agency, and Micco, to Fort Washita.

From Fort Smith, by Kidron, to Fort Gibson.

From Fort Smith, by Choctaw Agency, to Doaksville.

From Fulton, Hempstead county, to Rocky Comfort.

From Fulton, to Fort Towson, via Pine Prairie, and Laynesport.

From Gainesville to Hatcher's on Eleven Point River, via Sherky's Ferry, Dockworth's Ferry, Fourche, Dumas, and Medical Spring.

From Gainesville, by Drew, to Pocahontos.

From Gainesville, by Oak Bluff, Chalk Bluff, and West Prairie, Mo. to Bloomfield.

From Grand Lake, by Masonia, to Deerfield, Louisiana.

From Grand Lake, by Caney Ridge and Holly Point, to Hamburg.

From Grand Glaze to Searcy's.

From Hamburg, by Fountain Hill and Long View, to Warren.

From Helena, by Planter's Big creek, Valley Grove, and Lawrenceville, to Clarendon.

From Helena, by La Grange, Beech Grove, Marina, Languella, and Mount Vernon, to St. Francis.

From Helena, by Longtown, Miss., Peach creek, and Monthalia, to Sledgeville.

From Helena, by North Creek, Tullysville, Rough and Ready, Oakland, Cotton Plant, and Gage's Point, to Augusta.

From Hillsboro', by Union Springs, Holly Springs, and Union Cross Roads, La., to Marion.

From Huntsville, by Lewis W. Thompson's, on War Eagle, Jennings's, on White River, and Rolen's Ridge, to Washburne's Prairie.

From Hurricane, by James Bruton's, to Dover.

From Jacksonport, to Wild Horris', in Izard county.

From Jacksonport to Morristown.

From Jacksonport, by Powhatan, to Pocahontas.

From Jackson, by Red Bank, to Pilot Hill.

From Jasper, by Kingston, to Huntsville.

From Jasper, by Forest Home, Borlond, and Point Peter, to Lebanon.

From Kansas, by Parkville, Wiandotte, and Hampton, to Platte City, Mo.

From Little Rock, by the old military road, Bayou, Metre Settlement, and Samuel Walker's Old Stand, to Searcy's.

From Little Rock, by Springfield, to Clinton.

From Little Rock, by Mary, Brownsville, Aberdeen, and other intermediate offices, to Memphis, Te.

From Little Rock, by Mouth of Cache River, to Oakland.

From Little Rock, by Preston and Quitman, to Kinderhook.

From Little Rock, by North Point, Maumelle, Perryville and Petit Sean, to Danville.

From Little Rock, by Plum Bayou, Pine Bluff, New Gascony, Richland, Swan Lake, Nicottoo, Cummins, South Bend, Arkansas Post, and Red Fork, to Napoleon.

From Little Rock, by Collegeville, Benton, Fair Play, Rockport, Midway, Arkadelphia, Anvil, Antoin, Huddleston, Graves, and Marlbrook, to Washington.

From Little Rock, by Red Oak, Oakland Grove, Stony Point, Searcy, Cold Well, Pleasant Plains, and Rocky Point, to Batesville.

From Little Rock, by Perryville, Danville, Parkersburg, Reveille, and Charleston, to Fort Smith.

From Little Rock, by Green Grove, Lewisburg, Galley creek, Norristown, Russellville, and Scotia, to Pittsburg.

From Lebanon to Forsyth, Mo.

From Lebanon to Dover.

From Lehigh, by Bushwoods, to Storer's Gin.

From Lewisburg, by Dart, to Perryville.

From Lewisburg, by Springfield, to Clinton.

From Lewisville to Minden, Louisiana.

From Lewisville, to Lebanon, via Calhoun, and Beechland.

From Lisbon to Lewisville, by Mount Holly, Calhoun, Magnolia, and Dorcheat.

From Lisbon to Mount Holly.

From Little Bay, by Hampton, and Fremont, to El Dorado.

From Locust Grove to Lebanon.

From Maysville to Bentonville.

From Marion, to Smith's, via Deeron's.

From Marion, by Oldham, Pecan Point, Ocola, and Canadian, to Hickman's Bend.

From Mill Bayou, to Chilleceaux, Missouri, via Checkasawba, Fleetor's, Big Lake, and Grand Prairie.

From Mount Ida, by Cedar creek, to Waldron.

From Mount Olive, by Sylamore, Flat Woods, and Richwood's, to Kinderhook.

From Murfreesboro' to Adams, Washita county.

From Napoleon, by Island No. 66, Laconia, Barney's, Thompson's Landing, Miss., Friars Point, Helena, Ark., Sterling, Wayne, Walnut Bend, Bledsoe's Landing, Blue's Point, Grapson, Ceralva, Miss., and Elm Grove, to Memphis, Tenn.

From Napoleon, by White River, St. Charles, Cass Cove, and Crockett's Bluff, to Aberdeen.

From Napoleon, by John H. Freeman's, David Weirs, and Gary Williams, on Bayou, Eartholomew, to Wileyville.

From North Fork, by Rapp's Barren, to Rockbridge.

From North Fork, by Buffalo City, Yellville, Rolling Prairie, Mount Pleasant, and Crooked creek, to Carrollton.

From Norristown, by Dardanelles, and Chickela, to Danville.

From Oakland Grove, by Brownsville, to Des Arc.

From Oakland Grove to Brownsville.

From Oakland Grove, Hickory Plain, to Des Arc.

From Ozark, by Constitution, Cass, Saint Paul, War Eagle, Huntsville, and Robinson's Cross Roads, to Bentonville.

From Ozark, by Mount Gilead, Brawley's, Brownsville, Charlestown, and Robert Maffit's, to Cross Roads.

From Panther to Caddo Cove.

From Panther, by Cove and Mineral Hill, to Ultima Thule.

From Perryville to Park's, via Huston's, Smith's, Briggs, and W. J. Parks.

From Paraclifta, by Lion's Beard, Ultima Thule, Eagletown, Luckfab-tah, and Wheelock, to Doaksville.

From Pilot Hill, by Bennett's River, Bennett's Bayou, and St. Leger, Mo., to Rockbridge.

From Pine Bluff, by Mahoney's Ferry, James Hudson's, Wm. H. Wilson's, John B. Houses, Brushy Woods, Storer's, and John R. Lightfoot's, to Camden.

From Pine Bluff, by Dary Saw, Beech Bluff, and Hurricane creek, to Princeton.

From Pine Bluff, by Fair Forest, Wileyville, Bartholomew, and Gaines' Landing, to Columbia.

From Pine Bluff, by White Oak Bluff, to Chambersville.

From Pine Bluff, by Lehi, Mount Elba, and Eagle creek, to Warren.

From Pine Bluff, by White Oak, to Princeton.

From Pine Bluff to Arkansas Post.

From Pine Bluff, to Washington, via Princeton and Dallasport.

From Pine Bluff, to Lost creek, via Carr's and Hestor's Bridge, on Hurricane creek.

From Pine Bluff, to Bastrop, Louisiana, via Monticello, and Hamburg.

From Pittsburg, by Clarksville, Horse Head, Ozark, Pleasant Hill, and Van Buren, to Fort Smith.

From Pittsburg, by Roseville, Sub Rosa, Point Prairie, Charleston, and Bloomer, to Fort Smith.

From Pocahontas, by Spring creek, Jobe, Mo., and Webster, to Thomasville.

Fram Port Gibson, by creek Agency, North Fork, Perryville, and Fort Washita, to Fort Arbuckle, Western Territory.

From Powhatan, by Hazel Grove, to Batesville.

From Powhatan, by James Childress', to Gainesville.

From Princeton, by Fairview, to Eachemasso.

From Revielle to Charlestown.

From Richwood's to Duvall's Bluff.

From Rockport, by Tulip, Princeton, Chappell, Fireco, and Luda, to Camden.

From Rockport to Lost creek.

From Rockport, by De Roche, Point Cedar, and county Line, to Murfreesboro'.

From Rome to Beach creek.

From Russellville to Dover.

From St. Francis, by Green Plains, Marion, and Mound City, to Memphis, Tenn.

From St. Francis; by Eureka, Mill Ridge, Johnston, Mount Pinston, Elizabeth, Jacksonport, Oil Trough, and Sulphur Rock, to Batesville.

From St. Francis, by Taylor's creek, and Oakland, to Clarendon.

From St. Francis, by Wittsburg, Walnut Camp, Farm Hill, Bolivar, Goldsboro', Newport, and Greensboro', to Gainesville.

From Searcy, by Augusta, and Wittsburg, to Memphis, Tenn.

From Searcy's to Kinderhook.

From Searcy, by Quitman, to Clinton.

From Smithville, by Powhatan, Childress, and Manseeker's Settlement, Greensboro', and Bolivar, to St. Francis.

From Smithville, by Canton, to Pilot Hill.

From Smithville, by Evening Shade, and Wild Haws, to Mount Olive.

From Stony Point, in White county, to Quitman, in Van Buren county.

From Terre Noir to Stewart's Store, in Clarke county.

From Van Buren, by Joseph Brant's, Crawford county, and Lee Blackmore's, to Fayetteville.

From Van Buren, by Belmont, The Narrows, and Fancy, to Fayetteville.

From Van Buren, by Natural Dam, Evansville, Hermansburg, and Boonsboro', to Fayetteville.

From Warren, by Moro, Chambersville, Stover, and Red Bird, to Princeton.

From Washington, by Lewis Nana's, and Lamartine, to Magnolia.

From Washington, by Albany, to Lamartine.

From Washington, by Columbia, Saline, Brownstown, Paraclifta, Rocky Comfort, Mill creek, Tex., and Almond Grove, to Clarksville.

From Washington, by Justus Mills, Centre Point, Shetucket, and Gap Springs, to Panther.

From Washington, by Mine creek, and Wilton, to Murfreesboro'.

From Washington to Fulton.

From Washington, by Spring Hill, and Lewisville, to Walnut Hill.

From Whittington to Dallas, via Mount Ida and Caddo Cove.

From Wilmington, by Hillsboro, Spearville, and Scottsville, La., to Homer.

From Wilmington, by Carysville, to Marion.

From Wildham's, by Union, to Bennett's Bayou, in Fulton county.

From Yellville, Marion county, eastwardly, by William Jone's, at Bennett's River, Fulton county, crossing Big North of White river, to Alvin Gordon's Ferry.

From Yellville, by Worth, to Forsyth, Mo.

From Yellville, by Tomahaw, Lebanon, and Wiley Cove, to Clinton.

From Yellville, to Dover, via Borland.

From Yellville to Bennett's River, via Jone's and Gordon's Ferry, on Big North Fork of White River.

TENNESSEE.

From Athens to Morgan c. h., via Kingston.

From Athens to Washington.

From Athens to Hamilton c. h., via Cowan's Ferry.

From Athens to Mount Vernon, via Hayne's Store.

From Athens, by Cantrell's Cross Roads, and Coghill, to Columbus.

From Bagdad to Carthage.

From Baker's Gap, by Butler, to Dugger's Ferry.

From Ball Play to Glenn's, on Cane creek.

From Battle creek to Lebanon, Ala., via Rice's Ferry.

From Bean's Station to Mouth of Chucky, via Morristown.

From Bean's Station, by Noe's Ferry, to Morristown.

From Benton, by Ocoa, Canassauga, Cohutta Springs, Ga., Rural Vale, and Fillmore to Dalton.

From Blountsville, by Gott's Cross Roads, Campbell's Rest, James' Cross Roads, Clear creek, and Laurel Gap, to Bay Mount.

From Bolivar, by Whiteville, Fayette Corner, and Danceyville, to Wesley.

From Bolivar, by Middleburg, New Castle, Somerville, Moscow, Oakland, Hickory Withe, Sandy Springs, Ammonia, Colliersville, Morning Sun, Greenbottom, Germantown, and Raleigh, to Memphis.

From Bolivar, by Audubon, and Nubbin Ridge, to Metamora.

From Brownsville to Fulton.

From Brownsville, to Covington, via Wesley.

From Brownsville, by Carolina, and Woodville, to Dry Hill.

From Calhoun, by Pearce, and Goodfield, to Decatur.

From Camden, by Chaseville, Etna, Eagle creek, Morgan's creek, and Cubb creek, to Perryville.

From Camden, by Paris, Mt. Holyoke, Como, Irvine's Store, Dresden, O'd Hickory, Totten's Wells, and Bulah, to Hickman, Ky.

From Carthage, by Montrose, Granville, Bagdad, Flynn's Lick, to Gainesboro.

From Carthage, by Peyton's creek, Pleasant Shade, Witcher's Cross Roads, and Red Boiling Springs, to Clementsville.

From Campbell's, to Pumpkintown, [Mount Pleasant,] via Blair's Ferry.

From Campbell's Station to Louisville.

From Centreville to Perryville.

From Centreville, via Beardstown, Macedonia, and McCoy's, to Bull's Landing.

From Centreville, by Vernon, Charlotte, Barton's creek, McAllister's Cross Roads, Richardson's, and Pleasant Mound, to Clarksville.

From Charlotte, by Bellsburgh, Ryan's Store, and Josephine, to Springfield.

From Charleston, by Stony Point, to Benton.

From Chattanooga to Charleston, via Harrison and Georgetown.

From Chattanooga to Glasgow, Ky., via Sparta, Gainesboro', and Tompkinsville.

From Cheap Valley, by New London, to Conyersville.

From Clarksville to Hopkinsville, Ky.

From Clarksville to Cadiz, Ky.

From Clarksville, by Fredonia, Thomasville, Josephine, and Scamore Mills, to Ridge Post.

From Clarksville, by Little Grove, Cumberland Iron Works, Dover Standing Rock, Mouth of Sandy, and Ell Grove, to Paris.

From Clarksville, by Dailey's, Palmyra, Yellow creek Furnace, Sailor's Rest, Danielsville, and White Oak, to Waverly.

From Cleveland, by Chataty, Benton, Pelton, Springtown, Towell Falls, Coker creek, Turtle Town, N. C., Laurel Valley, Persimmon creek, and Nottla, to Murphy.

From Cleveland, by Cohuttah Springs, Ga., and Mountain Town, to Ellejay.

From Cleveland, by Limestone, and Mouth of Hiwassee, to Smith's Cross Roads.

From Cleveland, by Benton, to Ducktown Copper Mines.

From Clinton, by Beaver Ridge, and Ball Camp, to Campbell's Station.

From Clinton, by Wallace's Cross Roads, Loy's Cross Roads, Lost creek, Big Barren, and Head of Barren, to Tazewell.

From Clinton, by Robertsville, Oliver's, and Crooked Fork, to Morgan court house.

From Columbia, via Shelbyville, Huntsville, Ala., and Pulaski, to Columbia.

From Columbia to Clarksville, via McAllister's Cross Roads, and Dixon c. h.

From Columbia to Wapnescoro.

From Columbia, to Lebanon, via Hart's Cross Roads, and Murfreesboro.

From Columbia to Jackson, via Perryville and Lexington.

From Columbia to Fayetteville, via Bigbyville, Pleasant Grove, Mooresville, and Cornersville.

From Columbia, by Pleasant Grove, Mooresville. and Berlin, to Lewisburg.

From Columbia, by Hope Mill, to Williamsport.

From Columbia, by Poplar Ridge, Lynnville, Pulaski, Midbridge, Elkton, White Hill, and Madison's Cross Roads, Ala., to Huntsville.

From Crossville, by Long View, and Coopersville, to Jamestown.

From Crossville, by Orme's Store, and Nine Mile, to Pikeville.

From Crossville, by Grassy Cove, and Cross Keys, to Ten Mile Stand.

From Dandridge, to Bean's Station, via Iron Works of Mossy creek, and Stiffey's Mill.

From Dandridge to Marysville, via Sevierville.

From Dandridge to Morristown.

From Decaturville by Hermitage, and Swallow Bluff, to Lee's Bluff.

From Decaturville, to Perryville.

From Denmark, by Copan, Brownsville, Durhamville, and Covington, to Randolph.

From Double Springs, by Equality, and Netherland, to Crossville.

From Dover to Cadiz, Ky., via Tobacco-port.

From Dover to Strombold Furnace,

From Dover to New Concord, Ky.

From Dresden, by Dedham, Mount Prospect, and Andalusia, to Yorkville.

From Dresden, by Palmer's Store, and Elm Tree, to Boydsville.

From Dresden, by Middleburg, and Mount Pelia, to Troy.

From Dyersburg, by Miller's Chappel, Chestnut bluff, Lanefield, Cherryville, Cageville, Mason's Grove, and Poplar Corner, to Jackson.

From Dyersburg, by Miller's Chappel, Begg's Cotton Gin, Quincy, and Dr. Hick's, to Mason's Grove.

From Dyersburg, by Wilkinsville, to Trenton.

From Dyersburg to Booth's Point, in Dyer county.

From Elizabethtown to Morganton, N. C.

From Elizabethtown to Abingdon, Va., via Stony creek, and Shady.

From Elizabethtown, by Longmires, to Stockville, N. C.

From Elizabethtown, by Greenfield, Blountsville, and Arcadia, to Kingsport.

From Elizapethtown, by Peoplesville, and Swingleville, to Longmire.

From Elizabethtown to Shady.

From Fayetteville, to Harpeth, via New Hope, Farmington, Fishingford, Civil Order, and Gideonsville.

From Fayetteville, to Upper Elkton, via Dyer's Store, Cold Water and Hightower's Store.

From Fayetteville to Winchester.

From Fayetteville, by Viney Grove, Cyruston, Millville, Bunker Hille, Bradshaw, and Lamartine, to Pulaski.

From Fayetteville, by Camargo, Molino, and Robertson's Store, to Pleasant Plains.

From Fayetteville, by Boon's Hill, and Gas Factory, to Cornersville.

From Fayetteville, by Kinderhook, George's Store, and Oregon, to Salem.

From Fayetteville, by Cordova, to Branchville.

From Fayetteville to Tullahama.

From Franklin, by Hurt's Cross Roads, to Rally Hill.

From Franklin, by West Harpeth, Hill's Valley, Leiper's Fork, Boston, Lick creek, Totty's Bend, Centreville, Beaver Dam Springs, Pleasantville, Linden, Beardstown, and Wood's, to Perryville.

From Franklin, by Pinkney, and Bethesda, to Hurt's Cross Roads.

From Gainesboro', by New Columbus, Buck Point, Meigsville, Butler's Landings, and Hamilton's Landing, to Celina.

From Gainesboro, by Whitleyville, Clementsville, Tompkinsville, Ky., Mud Lick, and Skegg's creek, to Glasgow.

From Gainesboro, by New Columbus, Hiham, Livingston, Nettle Carrier, and West Fork, to Jamestown.

From Gainesboro, by Rocky Mount, Highland, Ragdad, and Pleasant Shade, to Dixon's Springs.

From Gallatin, to Springfield, via Cross Plains.

From Gallatin, to Scottsville, Ky., via Bledsoe's creek.

From Gallatin to Elkton, Ky., via Cross Plains, Keysburg, and Allensville.

From Gallatin to Murfreesboro', via Lebanon.

From Greenville, by Camp creek, Horse creek, and Broylesville, to Bheastown.

From Greenville, by Timber Ridge. Little Chucky, Warrensburg, Chucky Bend, Snoddyvill, and Leadvale, to Dandridge.

From Greenville, by Limestone Springs, Paint Rock, Warmsprings, N. C., Lapland, and French Broad, to Asheville.

From Hardinsville to Tipton c. h., via McNairy c. h., and Hardeman c. h.

From Hardinsville, to Florence, Ala.

From Harrison to Cottonport, via Blue Springs.

From Harrison to Pikeville, via Hinson's.

From Harrison to Chattanooga.

From Harrison, by Walden's Ridge, Hinson's, and Stephen's Chappel, to Fillmore.

Prom Harrison, by Hinson's, to Pikeville.

From Hermitage, by Swallow Bluff, on the Tennessee river, to Savannah.

From Huntingdon, by McLemoresville, Shady Grove, Waterford, Trenton, Gibson's Wells, Quincy, Cageville, Cherryville, and Rusk, to Brownsville.

From Huntingdon, by Roan's creek, Red Mound, Lexington, Middle Fork, Jack's creek, and Anderson's Store, to Purdy.

From Huntingdon, by Hico, Caledonia, Fleming's Christmasville, Pillowville, and Winston, to Dresden.

From Huntingdon, by Terry, South Carroll, Spring creek, Jackson, Medon, Bolivar, Van Buren, and Williams' Store, to La Grange.

From Jacksboro', by Huntsvill, to Jamestown.

From Jacksboro', by Elk Gap, to Williamsburgh.

From Jacksboro', by Straight Fork, Buffalo creek, Pouch creek, and Wild Cat, Ky., to Whitley Court House.

From Jackson, by Mifflin, Jack's creek, Mud creek, and Coffee Landing, to Savannah.

From Jackson, by Andrew's Chapel, Denmark, Black Oak Grove, Fayette Corner, Championville, Pierce, and Somerville, to Moscow.

From Jackron, by Mount Pinson, Mifflin, and Nero, to Lexington.

From Jasper to Nickajack.

From Jasper, by Dadsville, Cheeksville, Looney's creek, Coop's creek, and Mount Airy, to Fillmore.

From Jonesboro' to Ash c. h., N. C., via Elizabethtown.

From Jonesboro' to Boat Yard, via Embree's Iron Works.

From Jonesboro' to Asheville, N. C., via the Walnut Mountains.

From Jonesboro' to Newport, via Broyle's and Camp creek Iron Works.

From Jonesboro' to Charlotte, N. C.

From Jonesboro', Wautauga Bend, Rocky Mount, Greenfield, White Top, and Paperville, to Abingdon, Va.

From Jonesboro, by Cox's Store, to Longmire.

From Jonesboro', by Buffalo Ridge, to Gott's Cross Roads.

From Kingsport, by Clover Bottom, James' Cross Roads, and Locust Mount, to Jonesboro'.

From Kingston, by Barnardsville, Ten Mile Stand, Sewee, Decatur, Goodfield, Pine Land, Kincannon's Ferry, Limestone, Long Savannah, and Snow Hill, to Harrison.

From Kingston, by Wrightsville, Philadelphia, Rockville, Hiwassee College, Madisonville, and Mount Vernon, to Tellico Plains.

From Kingston, Gray's Hill and Wood's Hill, to Campbell's Station.

From Kingston, by Iron Works, Morgan Court House, and Boiling Spring, to Jamestown.

From Kingston, by Welche's Mills, to Robertsville.

From Kingston, by Tabor and Erie, to Athens.

From Knoxville, by Mecklenburg, Flint Gap, Tuckahoe, Greenvale, Dandridge, Oak Grove, Wilsonville, Newport, Parrottsville, and Cedar creek, to Limestone Springs.

From Knoxville, by Gap, creek, Trundle's Cross Roads, Boyd's creek, Henry's Cross Roads, Cannon's Store, Sevier Court House, and Fair Garden, to Wilsonville.

From Knoxville to Danville, Ky., by the most direct and practicable route.

From Knoxville, by Marysville, Four Mile Branch, and Madisonville, to Athens.

From Knoxville, by Lyon's Store, Calloway's, and Gallaher's, to Kingston.

From Knoxville, by Low's Ferry, Unitia, Cloyd's creek, and Morgantown, to Madisonville.

From Knoxville, by Church Grove, Woodbourne, Bull Run, Haynes, and Head of Barren, to Tazewell.

From Knoxville, by Marysville and Montvale Springs, to Anderson Court House, S. C.

From Knoxville, by Campbell's Station and Lenoirs, to Loudon.

From Knoxville, by Wilson's, Clinton, Ross, Jacksboro', Speedwell, Pleasant, and Old Town, Cumberland Gap. Ky.

From Knoxville, by Academia, Plains Cross Roads, Spring House, Rutledge, Bean's Station, Rocky Spring, Red Bridge, Marble Hall, Rogersville, Yellow Store, Lyon's Store, New Canton, Kingsport, and Eden's Ridge, to Blountsville.

From Knoxville, by Strawberry Plains, New Market, Mossy creek, Panther Springs, Morristown, Russellville, Bay Mountain, Gustavus, Greenville, Henderson's Mills, Leesburg, Jonesboro', Boon's creek, and Hilton, to Blountsville.

From La Fayette, by Red Boiling Springs, Clementsville, and Lodi, to Celina.

From La Fayette, by Headorville, to Hartsville.

From La Fayette, by Brook's Tan Yard, Witcher's Cross Roads, and North Spring, to Whitleyville.

From La Fayette, by Goose creek and Alton Hill, to Rock House.

From La Grange, by Moscow, Colliersville, Germantown, and High, to Memphis.

From La Grange, by Wolf River, and Mount Comfort, to Somerville.

From Lawrenceburg to Waynesboro'.

From Lebanon, by Shop Spring, Cherry Valley, Three Forks, Alexandria, Liberty, Smithville, Sligo, Cassville, Sparta, Bonair Springs, Claysville, Crossville, Belleville Post, Oak Springs, Kingston, and Hough's Ferry, to Loudon.

From Lebanon, by Mount Carmel, Ward's Cross Roads, Cainsville, Milton, and Las Casas, to Murfreesboro.

From Lebanon, by Spring and Rome, to Carthage.

From Lebanon, by Carthage, Livingston, Monroe, Albany, Ky., Monticello, and Somerset to Stanford.

From Lexington to Carrollville.

From Lexington, by Cub creek Springs, to Perryville.

From Lexington, by Lessensberry's Spain's, South Carroll, Levina, Hope Hill, and Bluff Springs, to Trenton.

From Loudon, by Unitia, and Louisville, to Marysville.

From Loudon, by Philadelphia Sweet Water, Facility, Athens, Riceville, Charleston, Cleveland, Red Clay, Ga., and Hill, to Dalton.

From Lynchburg, by Gill's Store, Flacks, and Petersburg, to Cornersville.

From Lynchburg, by Tucker's, Store, Shelton's creek, and Hamiltons, to New Market, Ala.

From Lynchburg, by Jacob Awal's, to Winchester Springs.

From Madisonville to Sweet Water.

From Manchester, by Beech Grove, Walker's Mills, and Fairfield, to War Trace Depot.

From Manchester, by Spring creek, and Pettosville, to Winchester.

From Marshall's Ferry to Hay's Ferry.

From Marysville, by Clover Hill, Cloyd's creek, Unitia, Morgantown, Rockville, and Midway, to Athens.

From Marysville, by Chilhowee, Citico, Ball Play, Belltown, Tellico Plains, Jalapa, and Columbus, to Benton.

From Marysville, by Vance Walker's, to Tuckalechee Cove.

From McMinnville, by Irving College, and Altamont, to Pelham.

From Morganton, to Carnesville, Ga., via Russell's Ferry, Chocta, Chota, Tellico Plains, Beaver Dams, and Graffin's.

From Morganton to Quoss's, on the Tennessee, via Monroe c. h., Mount Pleasant, and Calhoun.

From Morgan c. h. to Huntsville, in Scott county.

From Morristown to Dandridge.

From Mount Pleasant to Waynesboro', via Napier, and Catron's Iron Works, Buckner, and Dixon's Store.

From Mount Pleasant, by Newburg, to Palestine.

From Mount Pleasant, by Hampshire, Isom's Store, and Duck River, to Centreville.

From Mount Vernon, by Lee's Store, Jallappa, and Kimbrough's, to Springtown.

From Murfreesboro, to Jasper, Marion C H., via Henderson's, Tolever's Store, Beech Grove, Stone Fort, Hillsboro, Pleasant Plaines, and Caldwell's Bridge.

From Murfreesboro' to Franklin, via Anthony's Store and Hardeman's Cross Roads.

From Murfreesboro to Wilkinson's Cross Roads, via Salem Cross Roads.

From Murfreesboro to Gallatin, via Lebanon.

From Nashville, by McWhirtersville, Green Hill, Silver Springs, and Cole's Ferry, to Lebanon.

From Nashville, by Good Spring, Franklin, White House, Spring Hill, Columbia, Ashwood, Mount Pleasant, Henryville, and Palo Alto, to Waynesboro.

From Nashville, by Good Spring, Franklin, White House, Spring Hill, Columbia, Ashwood, Mount Pleasant, Cass, Lawrenceburg, Green Hill, Ala., Lauderdale Factory, and Florence to Tuscumbia.

From Nashville, by Chestnut Grove, Charlotte, Williamsville, Waverly, Camden, and Sandy Ridge, to Huntingdon.

From Nashville, by Ridge Post, Cooperstown, Turnersville, Port Royal, Clarksville, New Providence, Ringgold, Oak Grove, Ky., and Long View, to Hopkinsville.

From Nashville, by Mansker's, Tyree Springs, Mulloy's, Mitchellsville, Franklin, Ky., and Woodbourn, to Bowling Green.

From Nashville, by La Vergne, Smyrna, Cherry Flat, Murfreesboro, Jordan's Valley, Fosterville, War Trace Depot, Tullahoma, Alisonia, Stevenson, and Jonesville, to Chattanooga.

From Nashville, by Annondale, Mayfield, and Wilson's Cross Roads, to Arrington.

From Nashville, by Stewart's Ferry, Rual Hill, Huddleston's Cross Roads, Cainesville, and Statesville, to Liberty.

From Nashville, by Pleasant Retreat, Hendersonville, Saundersville, Gallatin, Greenwood, Hama's, Rock House, Ky., Scottsville, Cedar Spring, and Pageville, to Glasgow.

From Nashvill, by Tank, South Harpeth, Barren, Bon Aqua, and Vernon, to Centreville.

From Nashville, by Nolensville, Triune, Jordan's Store, Eagleville, Versailles, Rover, Unionville, and McGowansville, to Shelbyville.

From Nashville, by Springfield, and Adairsville, Ky. to Russellville.

From New Canton to James' Cross Roads.

From Newport to Bean's Station, via Mouth of Nolachucky, McFarland's, and Morestown.

From Newport to Rutledge, via mouth of Chucky, Mossy creek, and Austin's Ferry.

From Newport to Greenville, via Parrotsville, and Wood's Ferry.

From Newport to Sevierville, via McNabb's, Corley's creek, Shoult's, and Jones' Cove.

From Orme's Store to Washington.

From Paris to Hickman, Mills Point, Ky.

From Paris to Humphrey c. h., via Point Mason.

From Paris to Perryville, via Benton c. h., and Morgan's Creek.

From Paris, to South Gibson, via Caledonia, Fleming's, Christmasville, and Shady Grove.

From Paris to Charlotte, via Point Mason.

From Paris, by Sherwood, Barren Hill, Boydsville, Dukedom, Feliciana, Ky., Wesley, and Clinton, to Columbus.

From Petersburg, by Catalpa Grove, Spring Place, New Hope, Belfast, Lewisburg, Farmington, Caney Spring, Chapel Hill, and Bigg's Cross Roads, to Jordan's Store.

From Pikeville to McNair's, on Conasauga, via Blythe's Ferry.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or on the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 29, 1855.